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THE POLYNESIAN

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BUSINESS CARDS.

Importers & Commission Merchants.

B. F. SNOW,
Importer & General Commission Merchant.
Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.
Bills of Exchange on Foreign Countries wanted—35-41

ROBERT C. JANION,
Merchant and Commission Agent,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 35-41

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents and Ship Chandlers,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 35-41

J. C. SPALDING,
Commission Merchant and Importer,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 35-41

Wanted, bills of Exchange on the U. S. and Europe. Consignments from abroad promptly attended to. Island produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods—35-41

C. P. SAMSING & CO.,
Dealers in China Goods.
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
On hand and for sale, Sugar, Molasses, Tea and Coffee—35-41

SWAN & CLIFFORD,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-41

AUSTIN & BACLE,
Dealers in General Merchandise,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-41

PORTER & OGDEN,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-41

CHARLES BREWER,
Commission Merchant,
Boston, U. S.
Refer to MAKE, ANTON & Co. and R. W. Wood—35-41

C. BREWER & CO.,
General Commission Merchant,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England, or France—35-41

THOS. SPENCER,
Ship Chandler and Commission Merchant,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Ships supplied with refreshments, provisions, &c., at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Wholesaler bills of lading—35-41

ALDRICH & BISHOP,
Importers and Dealers in General Merchandise,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Island Produce bought and sold. Agents for the sale of the products of the Lulu Plantation—35-41

CASTLE & COOKE,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
At the old stand, corner of King and School streets, near the large Stone Church—Also, at the New Store, corner of King and Bethel streets, near the Seamen's Chapel—35-41

R. COADY & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Ships supplied with refreshments, provisions, &c., at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. N. B.—Wanted, whaler's bills on the U. S. or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms—35-41

ROBINSON & RHODES,
Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
R. & R. intend keeping a large and well assorted stock of the best quality at the lowest possible prices, and for this purpose Mr. Rhodes will remain in San Francisco for a considerable period of six weeks, to make market arrangements, and to visit England to make permanent arrangements for future supplies—35-41

MITCHELL & FALES,
Successors to Lewis & Co., Ship Chandlers,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-41

VON HOLT & HEUCK,
General Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-41

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Commission Merchant and General Dealer in Merchandise, Wholesale and Retail,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-41

P. MICHEL,
Dealer in General Merchandise,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
At the French Store corner of Nuuanu and Marine st—35-41

PIERCE HEGARTY,
Wholesale and General Commission Merchant,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
N. B. Money advanced on vessels bound to the Colonies at N. S. W., and on goods consigned to JOHN RICHARDS ESQ., Pitt St., Sydney—35-41

GULICK & CLARK,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
King st., Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-41

FLORENS STAPENHORST,
General Agency and Commission Business.
Messrs. D. H. Watson & Co., Bremen.
Messrs. Meyer & Stuckert, Hamburg.
Messrs. Gierlich & Co., New York.
John A. Parker, Esq., New Bedford.
George H. H. Esq., New Bedford.
17-35

BUSINESS CARDS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

GUST. C. MELCHER, GUST. BRINER.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Ship Chandlers,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Stone Store, corner of Kahuamau and Merchant st. Money advanced on favorable terms for Whaler's Bills on the United States and Europe. 35-41

RICE & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
JOHN F. COLEMAN, Auctioneer—35-41

WM. DICKSON,
Importer and Commission Agent,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-41

FELDHHEIM & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Merchant st., Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-41

WILLIAM BOWDEN,
Ship Broker and General Agent,
Honolulu, Port St. 15-41

C. T. AVERBERG & Co.,
Merchants and Commission Agents,
Corner of King and Maunakea Sts. 15-41

VINCENT GRENIER,
Importer & Commission Merchant,
Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
VINCENT GRENIER, J. J. CARAYAT, Agent, Honolulu.

B. PITMAN,
Ship Chandler and Dealer in General Merchandise,
Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii.
Ships supplied with general Recruits, Wood, &c., at the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms in exchange for bills or goods shipped to the market. Wanted, Whaler's bills on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms. N. B.—Storage for 2 or 3000 barrels taken at customary rates—35-41

GILMAN & SMITH,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents,
Lahaina, Maui, S. I.
Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage, and Money—35-41

B. F. BOLLES & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Ship Chandlers and General Agents,
Lahaina, Maui, H. I.
Ships furnished with recruits. Whaler's Bills wanted on the U. S. and Europe. Storage—35-41

C. H. NICHOLSON,
Merchant Tailor.
[Establishment opposite Seamen's Chapel.]
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
A large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Linen Drilling, constantly for sale. Garments made at short notice, in latest fashion—35-41

LAUREN & FISCHER,
Cabinet Makers and French Polishers,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-41

S. JOHNSON,
House Carpenter, &c.
Fort st., Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Next door to Mr. Marshall's Coopers. All orders punctually attended to, and jobbing done on reasonable terms. Plans and Specifications drawn to order. Doors and Sashes constantly on hand—35-41

ROBINSON & ELDRIDGE,
House, Sign and Coach Painters,
At the Old Stand, Nuuanu street. 35-41

J. FOX'S
Bakery and Grocery Store,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Nuuanu street, between Chaplain and Hotel streets—35-41

MOSSMAN & SON,
Bakers, Grocers and Dealers in Dry Goods,
Nuuanu St., Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-41

C. A. TANNER,
Sail Maker, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Has constantly on hand and for sale, bery and cotton Canvas, Duck, Rigging, Patent Blocks, Needles, Old Sails and everything pertaining to the trade. Orders promptly attended to, and executed with quick dispatch—35-41

DANIEL JANNER'S
Restaurant Republic,
Meals at all hours, and with the best the market affords. Mauna Kea street, 1 door below Liberty Hall—35-41

D. N. FLITNER,
Continues to repair Chronometers, at the old stand; accurate rates determined by observations of the sun and stars, with a transit instrument made by Ross & Co., Liverpool. Particular attention given to the watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant glass silvered and adjusted—35-41

J. H. WOOD,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Shoe and Leather Dealer,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
At the Brick Shoe Store, corner of Fort and Merchant st.—35-41

C. H. LEWERS,
House Carpenter, & Joiner,
Fort st., Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
On the premises adjoining the French Hotel. All orders punctually attended to and jobbing done on reasonable terms. Plans and Specifications drawn to order—35-41

STUART & RAHE,
Cabinet Makers and Turners,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Successors to R. A. S. Wood, on Hotel street—35-41

GEO. RISELY & CO.,
Butchers and Sausage Makers,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Would respectfully inform the Residents and Ship Masters that they can be supplied with the best Beef, Pork and Mutton at their establishment, the Rose Cottage Market, also at the New Market, at the very lowest prices. Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses can be supplied at any time of day with the best Sausages, Pork &c. Vessels supplied with Corned Beef and Live Stock on the shortest notice—35-41

HENRY SMITH,
Blacksmith, Honolulu,
Oahu, S. I.
For Sale, two new hand-carts and one Carriage with double harness complete—35-41

H. F. ELMORE,
Carriage Trimmer, Harness Maker, and Saddler,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Carriages re-covered. All work done with promptness, in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms. Corner of Fort and Merchant st., adjoining the Brick Shoe Store—35-41

JOHN FEYS
Hat and Cap Establishment,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Late of San Francisco, would respectfully inform the residents and visitors of Honolulu that he has opened a Hat establishment in Nuuanu st., one door above J. Fox's Bakery and Grocery Store, where may be found an assortment of fashionable hats—15-25.

JOHN G. LEWIS,
Real Estate Broker and General Agent,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
N. B. Sale and Transfer of vessels attended to, and Money advanced on Bottomry. Exchange on the U. S. bought and sold at the lowest rates. Money received on deposit. Office over the New Post Office, in the Honolulu House, Merchant street. Refer to JAMES HENNINGSEN, Esq., Corner, Wharf, Boston, U. S. C. B. Peck & Co., San Francisco. SAMUEL LEWIS, No 20 Bay street, New York—15-25.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PHYSICIANS.

GEO. A. LATHROP,

Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Bethel st., next above the Catholic Church—Langheine, Drugist, wharf street, next door above Spencer's store.

S. PORTER FORD,
Surgeon and Physician,
Kahuamau st., Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear—35-41

G. P. JUDD, M.D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kahuamau street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.—35-41

C. H. WETMORE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Hilo, Hawaii, S. I.
N. B. Medicine Chests replenished on reasonable terms—35-41

DR. CH. FR. BERG,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Office in Queen street—35-41

J. O'BRIEN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Late of Baltimore, U. S.
Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Honolulu and vicinity, in the various branches of his profession. With industry, an unswerving reputation, together with twenty three years experience in the profession, he feels he is well qualified to offer to a kind and discerning public. Office in Wyllie's Row, Nuuanu street—35-41

RUGGLES & CO.,
Drug Store and Dispensary,
Corner of Kahuamau and Merchant streets. Open at all hours of the day and night. Prescriptions carefully compounded. 15-41

AUCTIONEERS.

M. C. MONSARRAT,
Auctioneer, Honolulu,
Oahu, S. I. 35-41

G. D. GILMAN,
Auctioneer, Lahaina,
Maui, S. I. 41-41

UNDERWRITERS.

WM. B. RICE,
Underwriter's Agency, at Rice & Co's.,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Having been appointed Agent for the Underwriters in Boston, U. S. A., hereby gives notice that he will be at all times ready to transact any business connected with this department. Masters of vessels will confer a favor by giving early information of any marine losses or disasters occurring in this vicinity, or elsewhere in the Pacific—35-41

HENRY A. NELSON,
Agent of the N. Y. Board of Underwriters
[Office at the counting room of Rice & Co.]
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Masters of vessels and others will confer a favor by giving early information of any marine losses or disasters occurring in this vicinity, or elsewhere in the Pacific—35-41

COOPERAGE.

FRANCIS R. SWAIN, CHAS. H. BUTLER,
SWAIN & BUTLER,
Coopers, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Having formed a partnership under the style of Swain and Butler, have taken the shop recently occupied by J. C. Walters, and intend carrying on the Coopering Business in all its various branches. Hoping by strict attention to merit a share of the public patronage. On hand and for sale, 30000 bbls. casks, barrels, buckets, tubs, shovels, and all other tubs—35-41

J. A. BURDICK,
Cooper, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Having taken the premises formerly occupied by W. Vincent, Hotel st., near Mauna Kea st., will continue to carry on the cooper's business in all its branches at the above mentioned place where he hopes that those of his friends who have hitherto afforded him a liberal patronage will not fail to give him a call. N. B. 15000 bbls. water casks on hand and for sale on liberal terms.

C. H. MARSHALL,
Cooper, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Has removed his shop to the yard in rear of the store formerly occupied by P. H. Carter & Co., and would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to execute any orders in the co-operative line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Tubs, shovels, and all work of every description made to order—35-41

ATTORNEYS.

F. BAKER,
Attorney at Law,
Hilo, Hawaii.
Will practice in the various Courts of Islands, and solicitor collections and other business. Refer to Hon. W. L. Lee and W. Newcomb, M. D., Honolulu, and Judge Masters, Lahaina, Maui—35-41

J. LIPPITT,
Attorney at Law,
Lahaina, Maui, S. I. 35-41

J. D. BLAIR,
Attorney at Law,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Will practice in the various Courts at Honolulu, and in the Circuit Court at Lahaina, he will also prosecute claim before the Land Commission, and act as agent for the collection of debts and the purchase and sale of real estate. Conveyancing and the examination of title deeds promptly attended to. Office in French's building—35-41

J. E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Attorney at Law,
Office in the Honolulu House.
49-41.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTICES.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,
Wholesale, Retail Booksellers and Stationers,
San Francisco, Cal.
And Agents for American and Foreign Magazines and News papers. No. 126 Commercial street—35-41

SMITH, BROTHER & CO.,
(LATE FROST, SMITH & CO.)
Commission Merchants,
San Francisco, Cal.
Exchange over Messrs. Grinnell, Minerva & Co., A. C. Booth & Co., New York. W. Ward & Co., Boston. F. Rosh & Co., London—35-41

MORT & OPPENHEIM,
Commission Merchants,
Sydney, N. S. W. 35-41

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Bankers, Commission Agents and Express Forwards,
San Francisco, California.
MITCHELL & FALES, agents in Honolulu for the above firm will forward to San Francisco, by Express, all packages parcels or letters for delivery in any part of the United States, Canada, or Europe. 15-41

The Polynesian.

Published by Authority of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

The Committee on Education to whom was referred the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, ask leave to report as follows:

The common Free Schools must ever hold the first claim to the consideration of the friends of education.

It appears that the number of scholars attending these schools has been reduced from 13,948 to 12,295 during the year, showing a decrease of 12 1/2 per cent. The decrease of population during the year has been about 8 per cent. The diminution of the number of scholars has therefore been greater by one half than that of the population generally. A similar ratio of decrease has held for five years past.

The reason why the number of scholars has fallen off more rapidly than that of the population may be found partly in the fact that a larger number of children, in proportion than of adults, die each year, and partly in the fact that as labor comes more in demand each year on the islands, boys leave school at an earlier age. This latter cause is not altogether a matter of regret, provided those who leave school engage in useful employment. The Hawaiian youth need to acquire habits of industry quite as much as to gain stores of knowledge.

The amount of money available for the support of schools is lamentably small. During the year the entire receipts from the school tax were \$90,755 63. Add to this the income derived from the school lands and it appears that the available means for the support of schools were \$22,054 10. Suppose that the same amount shall be collected during the present year, we cannot hope that it will be greater, suppose too, that the 423 schools now in existence are to be continued, this will give to each of them \$52 1/2. The expenses of the schools for the two last years, for building and repairing houses, stationery, pay of inspectors, &c., have amounted to 25 per cent. of their income. Deduct 25 per cent from the income of each school, 13,03 and there would remain for the pay of the teacher \$39 11.

The law requires that the schools should be kept open 200 days in each year. Each teacher's pay per year would therefore be 19 55-100ths etc. This sum is clearly not enough; it is less than any good laborer can earn; good teachers cannot be had for such wages. Either poor teachers must be employed, or the number of school days must be very much reduced. The law, to be sure, provides that in case the funds arising from the present school tax are not sufficient to sustain the schools in operation for 200 days, it shall be the duty of the parents of the scholars attached to each school to make up the deficiency by assisting in the support of the teachers and the repairs of the school-houses, as shall be directed by the School Inspectors and Tax Collector of the district.

[This law, however, does not contain any provision for enforcing its own observance.] As the Minister of Public Instruction suggested in his report for the year 1853, it would be very difficult to carry out the measure it proposes, and it has never been attempted.

Your Committee fully agree with the Minister that eighty dollars per annum for each school, in addition to what may be needed for the supply of books, is the smallest sum that should be deemed sufficient to carry on the present system. The committee do not propose to suggest how such an amount shall be obtained, it does not come within their province; it will not do to increase the present school tax. That is already burdensome and unequal in its demands.

A considerable increase in the average income per school would be attained by a consolidation of the schools and consequent diminution of their number. Many of them are now very small. Their average number of scholars connected with each school during the past year was but about twenty nine. If the number of schools was reduced from 423 to 300, the average number of scholars in each would be about forty, and the income of each school would be increased about one third. The great obstacle in the way of such an arrangement is to be found in the present system of organizing the schools according to the sectarian character of the parents, and not according to territorial limits. In many places there are now two schools, where, but for this mode of organization, but one would exist.

The attention of the Legislature has been called to this subject in the report under consideration, and also in numerous petitions which have been referred to the undersigned. The views of your committee on this important subject will be presented in their report upon those petitions.

Your committee have read with much pleasure the report of the Trustees of the Lahainaluna Seminary. The institution is in a flourishing condition. Two thousand dollars a year have been saved to the government by introducing the manual labor system into the institution.

This result is gratifying. It relieves the government of a burden and it furnishes a new proof of the advantages of the manual labor system. The undersigned would be very glad to see that system generally adopted in our schools. They believe it would greatly help to raise the national character.

Your committee cordially record the suggestion of the Minister on the expediency of the appropriation of \$30,000, to assist in rebuilding the Hilo Manual Labor School, which was recently destroyed by fire. That school has for many years supplied teachers for most of the common schools on the island of Hawaii, and it ought to be sustained.

The undersigned earnestly recommend that the government give all the aid in its power to those who wish to have their children taught the English language. Throughout the islands the desire to learn English is now very strong, much stronger than it ever was before. It is a reasonable desire. A knowledge of the two languages, Hawaiian and English, is daily becoming more important to those who would succeed in any business. The number of books in the Hawaiian tongue is small and must always be so. The cost of preparing them would be great, and the number of buyers small. On the other hand, the number of books in the English is immense beyond calculation. The stores of knowledge contained in these books ought to be unlocked to the Hawaiians. They embrace the collected wisdom of many generations. They will only be unlocked to those who can interpret the records for themselves.

Hawaiian children can learn the English language. This can no longer be a question. The native pupils of the Royal School and of several other schools have proved it.

In view of the importance of this subject, the committee recommend that the present legislature appropriate a sufficient sum to enable those parents who wish to have English schools established, and will pay according to their means for the object, to obtain this great blessing for their children.

To the end that this subject may receive the attention it deserves, and that definite action may be taken upon it, the committee propose shortly to introduce an act to encourage the establishment of English schools.

The Maine Liquor Law Sustained.

We read an article in the Argus of the 18th under the caption, "THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN DANGER," which was no other than the report of a committee in the Legislature of Massachusetts recommending the repeal of the act. The writer who introduced the "report" to the editor of the Argus did not enlighten him in regard to the fate of the report, when introduced to the house for its action. To furnish that rather important information, and to show how much the "law" was really in danger, we extract below, as follows; which we should like to see the Argus republish.

The Massachusetts Legislature has had the Temperance Law up, and has refused to amend it by a most decisive majority, in the House of Representatives. In that body the bill repealing the law reported by the majority of that very special committee to whom the subject was referred, was taken up on the 9th inst. Mr. Wiggins, chairman of the committee, made a long speech in favor of repeal, to hear which, and to enjoy the orator's triumph, a great number of spectators assembled. At length, having exhausted himself and his subject, the gentleman distinguished members into his eye, with the kind intention of awarding to the speaker the privilege of continuing the debate—for that there would be a struggle for the floor, who would doubt? But a solemn silence followed Mr. Wiggins's resumption of his seat. Not a man rose either to refuse his argument or to explain his explanation. Neither nor water could move a solitary member to open his mouth at that bar, however ready they might have been to show their teeth at one of a different character. Finding their inspiration was dull, the Speaker compelled to put the question, and the repeal bill was lost by a vote of 183 yeas to 80 yeas—majority, 103. There were 46 absentees. Had all these been present, and voted for repeal, the majority would still have been 57 against it. Last year, the majority the same way was 77, with a Whig majority of 10 in the House. The majority has now been increased more than one third, with the large increase of Whig power in the legislature. It is a curious fact that claimed by the Whigs and the Democrats as forming theirs, when they unite their forces in a full house. Both these parties were pledged to repeal, and we now see how much their pledges are worth. The current of opinion sets so strongly in favor of the law, and people who have heretofore opposed it are now generally so willing to have efforts made under it to suppress intemperance, that the Whig men are in a very bad case, I do not see that they should go on at this rate, I do not see that they should be left for them except to jump into their own ways, or take to drinking their own liquor which would be a pretty effectual mode of suicide, though a rather queer way of getting rid of worldly troubles after what Melville calls, the "high Roman fashion." The rum men, however, have had "a drop of comfort,"—some say it is a whole case—in the shape of the decision of the Supreme Court, given on Monday last, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is unconstitutional and section of the liquor law is unconstitutional and void. It was understood that section variously provided for the carrying on against the liquor trade and those engaged in it. Houses were entered and liquor seized and destroyed. The more violent friends of the law have been accustomed to look upon the fourteenth section as its best part, while the moderate temperance men have regarded it as something upon which they could not rely. The event has proved that the Court—the and the opinion is unanimous—have decided that the fourteenth section is subversive of the principle of the Bill of Rights, which declares that the people shall be secure in their dwellings from all unreasonable search and seizure of their property. Various other unconstitutional features are noticed by the Court, and it seems wonderful that a Legislature, composed of reasonable beings, should have passed a bill so utterly violative of the fundamental law of the State. It was not predicted that they would say nothing that it was not predicted that they would not listen to reason. They would have their own bill, or nothing, and some now think that they have got the latter. Perhaps it is so, but I am not inclined to think that the decision is at all likely to materially affect the war now going on so vigorously against rum. The Court, enough in the law, without the fourteenth section, to afford all the power that prosecutors can reasonably ask for; and the Court explicitly stated that a provision of a statute may be void and the rest valid, and that the declaration that one section was unconstitutional does not in any way affect the other parts of the statute, which may be of binding force and effect. The very fact that the law has been ridden of a violent and most aggressive provision will not improbably tend to reconcile many to its existence and operations, who would have opposed it while it should have contained that provision. Besides, with the Legislature so strongly in favor of the law, an additional act of power, giving such powers to policemen and others to institute such search shall be within the limits of the Constitution.

An evidence of the determination of the temperance people to maintain the fight, was affected by the action of the House of Representatives, on the 11th inst. On the 13th, immediately after the fact had been promulgated that the Supreme Court had made a decision adverse to the interests of the friends of Temperance, a committee was appointed by the House to make such amendments of the law as should remove the Court's objections. The Senate concurred. In the votes on this subject the temperance men had everything their own way.

Alexander Dumas has written a letter to a friend in New York in which he says:

"Find me on the blithers of St. Lawrence, the Delaware, or the Ohio, a corner where, surrounded by my chosen friends, I may spend my last days, and die in tranquility under the sun of liberty."

It is said that Mr. Dumas will in future publish his books in this country, and has already confided several manuscript works to the hands of his agents who have established a publishing house in New York for the purpose of bringing them out originally and exclusively in this city.

A contemporary, after the most laborious research, says that the "Navy of Mexico" consists of two smacks and a raft—the former manned with twelve mariners, and the latter with a hen coop.

Birds are the poor man's music, and flowers the poor man's poetry.

An editor in one of the Atlantic States, who has been devoting his attention recently to Agriculture, or rather "horticulture," gives the following as the result of his experience in "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

One little "garden patch" of ours has been very profitable, very this season. The bugs ate up the cucumbers, the chickens ate up the bugs, the neighbors' cats ate the chickens, and we are now in search of something that will eat the cats. Can any of our agricultural friends aid us?

The year 1854 begins and ends on Sunday there are five months in the year that contain five Sundays each, and there are 53 Sundays in the year.